

# EXHIBIT E

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS

3 JACQUES DESROSIERS, et al., )  
4 Plaintiffs )  
5 -VS- ) CA No. 22-11674-PBS  
6 SIG SAUER INC., ) Pages 8-1 - 8-132  
7 Defendant )

## JURY TRIAL DAY EIGHT

BEFORE THE HONORABLE PATTI B. SARIS  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

United States District Court  
1 Courthouse Way, Courtroom 19  
Boston, Massachusetts 02210  
July 24, 2025, 8:51 a.m.

LEE A. MARZILLI  
OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER  
United States District Court  
1 Courthouse Way, Room 7200  
Boston, MA 02210  
[leemarz47@gmail.com](mailto:leemarz47@gmail.com)

1 A P P E A R A N C E S:

2 RYAN D. HURD, ESQ. and SAMUEL A. HAAZ, ESQ.,  
3 Saltz Mongeluzzi Bendesky, P.C., One Liberty Place,  
1650 Market Street, 52nd Floor, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania,  
19103, for the Plaintiffs.

4 STEPHEN SEMENZA, ESQ., Law Offices of Stephen Semenza,  
5 100 Pier 4 Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts, 02210, for the  
Plaintiffs.

6 JAMES M. CAMPBELL, ESQ. and ALAINA DEVINE, ESQ.,  
7 Campbell Conroy & O'Neil, P.C., 20 City Square, Suite 300,  
Boston, Massachusetts, 02129, for the Defendant.

8 KRISTEN E. DENNISON, ESQ., Littleton Joyce Ughetta &  
9 Kelly, LLP, 2460 North Courtenay Parkway, Suite 24, Merritt  
Island, Florida, 32953, for the Defendant.

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I N D E X1                   WITNESS                   DIRECT           CROSS           REDIRECT           RECROSS

2                   MATTHEW TAYLOR

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6                   ERIC WARREN

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1 Q. No one's claimed that Officer Desrosiers was vibrating his  
2 gun?

3 A. I do not know that either. My understanding is, he was  
4 attempting to put the gun in the waistband of his pants and  
5 moving it up and down.

6 Q. So the claim here is the unintended actuation of a trigger  
7 due to a side graze. Would you agree that not a single one of  
8 those tests that you spent 30 or 40 minutes talking about deal  
9 with that?

10 A. We did not do any testing dealing with trigger side pull.

11 Q. Now, we know from the FMECA and other unintended  
12 discharges that this is something that's foreseeable to happen,  
13 right?

14 A. If something depresses the trigger, then the gun is or  
15 should fire as it's designed to do, so, yes, that is a hazard.

16 Q. Okay, a simple question. I'm going to ask for a simple  
17 answer. Was Sig Sauer aware of the risk of unintended  
18 discharge by a person's finger or foreign object coming into  
19 contact with the trigger?

20 A. Yes, for any gun.

21 Q. That's a serious risk, right?

22 A. It certainly is.

23 Q. That risk could be the difference between somebody coming  
24 home and hugging their kid or not, right?

25 A. That's why the severity level was listed as high on the

1 FMECA.

2 Q. Now, from a design perspective, foreseeable accidents,  
3 like somebody dropping a gun, is something that you try to  
4 build into your product design and eliminate and make it safe  
5 for, right?

6 A. Yes, to the extent we can, yes.

7 Q. And that's something you were trying to do with all those  
8 testing you were talking about?

9 A. Yes, to confirm that we had.

10 Q. From the design perspective, it's foreseeable that  
11 somebody could have an unintended discharge while disassembling  
12 their gun, and that's something that you guys did design into  
13 your product with the takedown process, right?

14 A. Yes. That was one of our primary objectives in the design  
15 of this gun.

16 Q. Now, from a design perspective, a foreseeable unintended  
17 discharge like somebody actuating the trigger with a side  
18 graze, that's not something that Sig Sauer did anything to try  
19 to design out or guard against, right?

20 A. We designed the pistol to function reliably when the  
21 trigger is depressed, and that's where we have it. The trigger  
22 guard, which is this section of the gun, is wider than the  
23 trigger, which is intended to help prevent things from snagging  
24 on the trigger, but obviously it cannot completely eliminate  
25 it.

1 a good test should be repeatable with a defined procedure, and  
2 I'm imagining an infinite number of variations in the ways you  
3 could unintentionally pull a trigger.

4 Q. Well, there's an infinite number of ways you can drop a  
5 gun and cause it to fire, and you guys picked six to test. So  
6 how about you pick six of those infinite numbers to accidentally  
7 pull the trigger and see what it does with a tab versus the  
8 P320? Is that something you could do?

9 THE COURT: Did you do that test?

10 THE WITNESS: They did not do a test like that.

11 Q. Does Sig Sauer continuously analyze a product once it's  
12 out in the field?

13 A. "Continuously analyze" is kind of a broad term, but we  
14 certainly monitor and are aware of our product's performance  
15 and do continuous conformance checks.

16 Q. And when something's gone wrong with it, it's something  
17 you want to know about, right?

18 A. If there's some deficiency in the design where it's not  
19 performing as intended, yes, absolutely.

20 Q. You want to fix that immediately, right?

21 A. As quickly as we can.

22 Q. But you guys found out about the gun not being drop-safe  
23 from the military in January or February of '17, right?

24 A. That is correct.

25 Q. Did you run down to the assembly line and hit the red

1       emergency stop button to stop production of those guns?

2       A.     We did not.

3       Q.     And not only did you continue to produce them, you  
4           continued to sell them, right?

5       A.     That is correct.

6       Q.     You sold them all the way up until, what was it, August of  
7           2017 before you told anybody about it?

8       A.     In August, 2017, we launched the voluntary upgrade  
9           program, and prior to that, we were working on the design  
10          process to improve the design to make the gun that already  
11          passed all of the existing drop safety standards even safer.

12      Q.     Does the fact that you were working on a design fix make  
13          it okay that you were selling a defective gun?

14           MS. DENNISON: Objection, your Honor.

15      Q.     I'll rephrase it. Does the fact that you were working on  
16          a design fix make it okay that you were selling a gun that was  
17          known to be a drop hazard or drop vulnerability?

18      A.     We were working on a design improvement and to address  
19          that drop vulnerability, as I said, to make a safe gun safer.

20      Q.     You know, when I think of the word "improvement," I think  
21          of making something better. I'm not thinking about fixing a  
22          problem.

23           THE COURT: Just ask the question.

24           MR. HURD: Sorry, your Honor.

25      Q.     Who came up with the term "voluntary upgrade"?